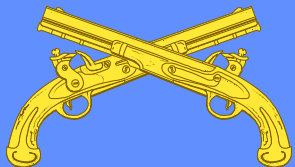


FORCE PROTECTION

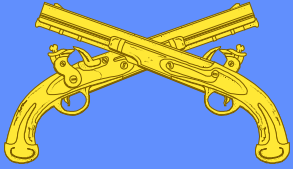


MPOA - FORCE
PROTECTION



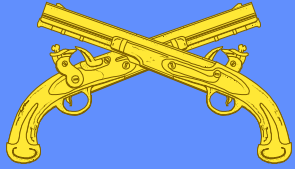
BACKGROUND

- **SANG Bombing -- November 1995**
- **Khobar Towers Bombing -- June 1996**
- **Downing Task Force Report**



TERRORISM POLICY

- **U.S. position on terrorism is UNEQUIVOCAL -- firm opposition to all its forms wherever it takes place!!**
- **U.S. Government Policy:**
 - oo **strongly opposed to domestic and international terrorism**
 - oo **considers the practice a potential threat to national security**
 - oo **makes no concessions to terrorists and will respond aggressively w/out surrendering basic freedoms or undermining democratic principles**



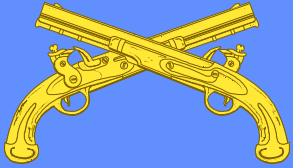
U.S. ARMY TERRORISM POLICY

In support of U.S. Government policy on terrorism, the Army implements the following policy:

- Prevent terrorist incidents through implementation of appropriate protective and preventive measures.
- Respond quickly and effectively when a terrorist attack occurs.

MPOA - FORCE

PROTECTION 4



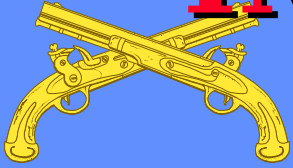
DEFINITION

Force protection is a security program developed to protect soldiers, civilian employees, family members, facilities and equipment, in all locations and situations. Accomplished through planned integration of C2 protect, physical security, personal security and law enforcement operations, all supported by foreign intelligence, counterintelligence and other security programs.

MPOA - FORCE

PROTECTION

IMPERATIVES OF FORCE PROTECTION



OLD

- Combating Terrorism
- Physical Security
- Information OPs
- Personal Security
- Law Enforcement OPs

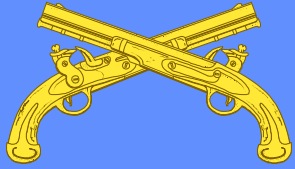
NEW

- C2 Protect
- Physical Security
- Law Enforcement Operations
- Personal Security

Risk Analysis

MPOA - FORCE

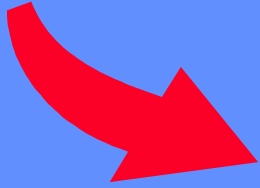
PROTECTION



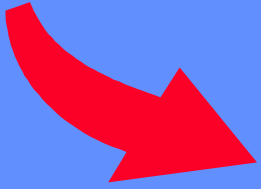
FORCE PROTECTION OPERATIONS



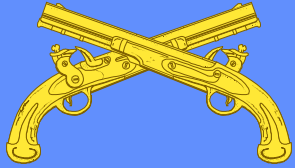
Tactical Level - force protection measures protect soldiers' lives and critical warfighting equipment.



Operational Level - force protection conserve the fighting strength of units so that commanders have the max resources available for operations.



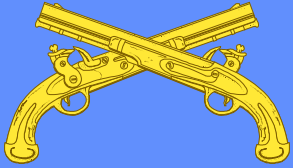
Strategic Level - force protection supports national mandate of minimum casualties.



METT-TC

- **Mission**
- **Enemy**
- **Terrain**
- **Troops**
- **Time**
- **Political Planning Factors**
- **Civilian Considerations (New FM 100-5)**





METT-TC

MISSION

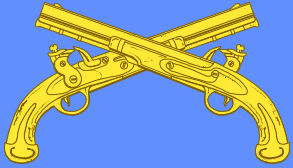
Who, What, When, Where, Why?

ENEMY

- Who are the potential terrorists?
- What is known about the terrorists?
- How do the terrorists receive information?
- How might the terrorists attack?
- What type of weapons might the terrorists use?
- Does your unit have routines?

MPOA - FORCE

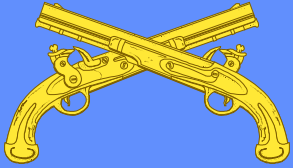
PROTECTION



METT-TC

TERRAIN

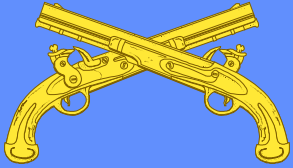
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the installation and local surroundings?
- Are avenues of approach above or below the water or ground?
- Are there observation areas, dead spaces, fields of fire, illumination, and/or no-fire areas?
- Are there tall buildings, water towers, or terrain either exterior or adjacent to the perimeter that could become critical terrain in the event of an attack?



METT-TC

TROOPS

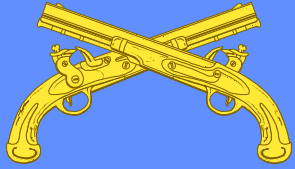
- Determine what is the friendly situation.
- Are other U.S. forces or equipment available?
- Are engineers in the area and if so, will they be able to provide support?
- Are emergency forces and reinforcements available?



METT-TC

TROOPS (cont.)

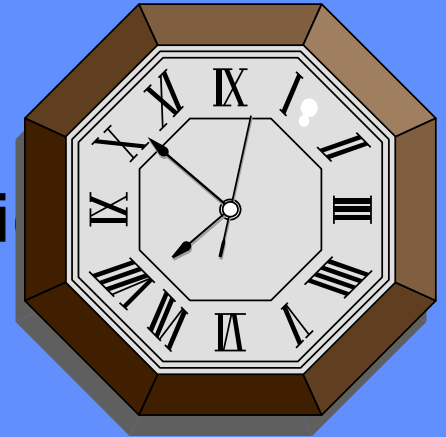
- Are MWD teams available?
- What are the HN responsibilities, capabilities, and attitudes toward providing assistance?
- What restraints will be imposed by the U.S. Government on the show or use of force?

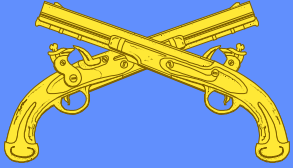


METT-TC

TIME

- What is the duration of the mission?
- Are there time constraints?
- Will there be sufficient time to construct force protection facilities such as barriers, fences, fighting positions, and lights?
- Will there be sufficient time to employ detection/monitoring equipment?



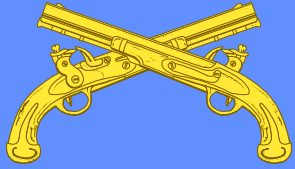


METT-TC

CIVILIAN CONCERNS/POLITICAL PLANNING **FACTORS**

- Are there HN concerns or attitudes that will impact on the situation?
- Will the situation be influenced by the existence of a specific religious, racial, or other civilian groups?

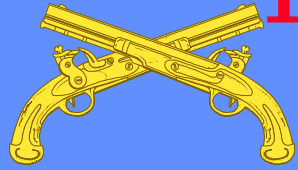




TERRORISM

- **Antiterrorism** - includes defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorists attacks, to include limited response and containment by local military forces.
- **Counterterrorism** - involves those offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism.
- **Lead Agencies** - Dept. of State outside the U.S.
Dept. of Justice within the U.S.
FAA for certain aviation incidents

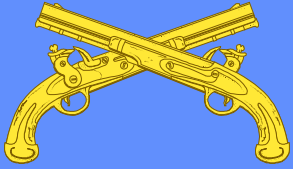




TERRORIST INCIDENT PHASES

Recognizing that many terrorist incidents do not develop beyond the first phase, there are generally three distinct phases through which an incident may evolve:

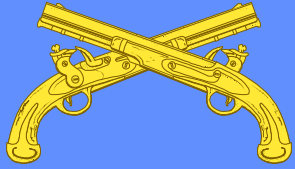
- **Phase I** - commitment of locally available resources, to include available MP personnel and back-up units.
- **Phase II** - augmentation of the initial response force by additional MP personnel and/or specially trained response force -- SRT, FBI regional SWAT or HRTs, or HN tactical units.
- **Phase III** - commitment of the specialized FBI, DOD, or H counterterrorist force.



PHYSICAL SECURITY

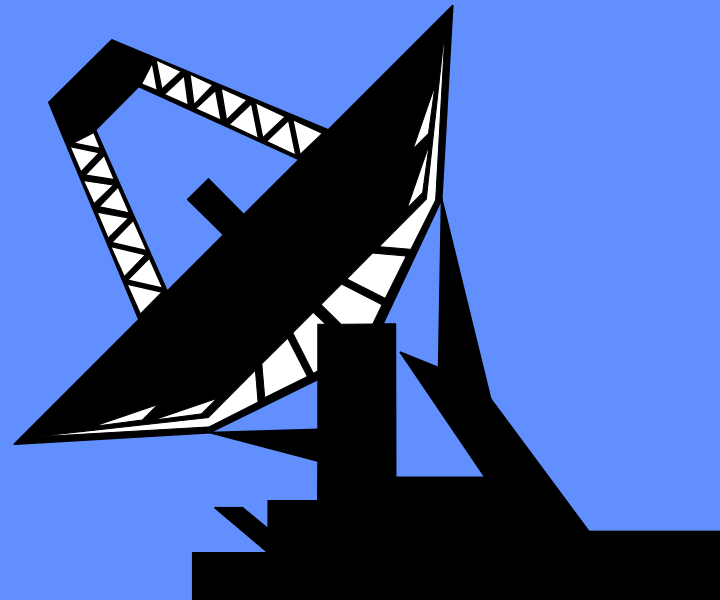
- **Commander's Responsibility**
- **Entry Points**
- **Fighting Positions**
- **Explosives**
- **Snipers**
- **Site Selection**
- **Warning Systems**
- **Military Working Dogs**
- **Planning**

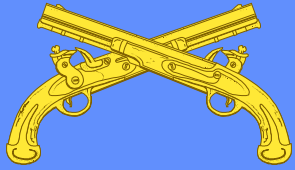




COMMAND & CONTROL (C2) PROTECT

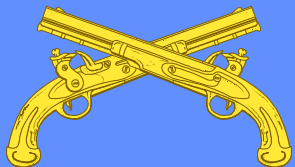
- **Intelligence**
- **Information Technology**
- **Warning**
- **OPSEC**





COMMANDER'S PRIMARY SOURCES OF INTELLIGENCE & COUNTERINTELLIGENCE

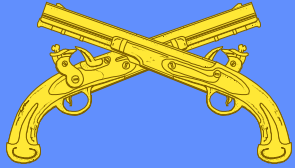
- **Open Source Information** - publicly available and can be collected, retained, and stored w/out special authorization. Examples include the news media and terrorist-generated pamphlets and newsletters.
- **Government Intelligence and Counterintelligence** - provided through various intelligence agencies to S2s/G2s.
- **Criminal Informaiton** - provided by civilian and military law enforcement agencies. Police intelligence operations is one of the five MP functions.
- **Local Information** - comes from sources such as individual service members, civil servants, family, MPOA - FORCE PROTECTION, etc.



CIVIL AFFAIRS

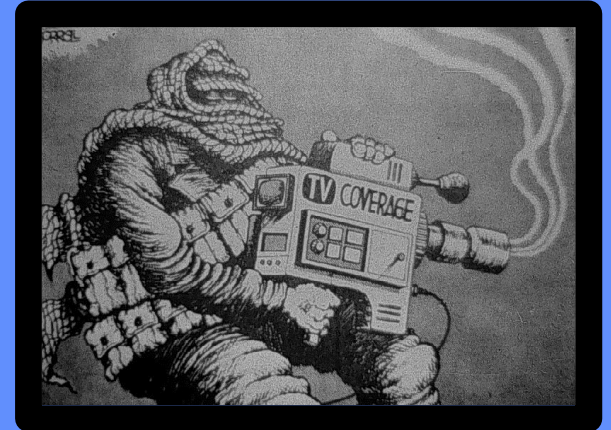


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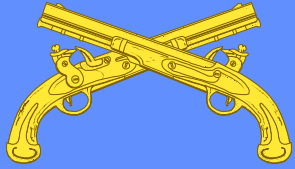
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Media Coverage



Use of PAO

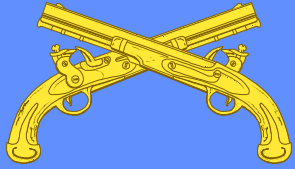
MPOA - FORCE
PROTECTION



LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS

- **Domestic Incidents**
- **Foreign Incidents**
- **Criminal Information**
- **Intelligence Staffs**
- **Day - to - Day Law Enforcement Operations**

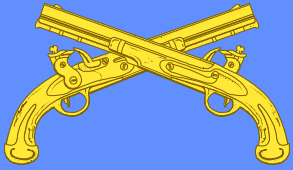




PERSONAL SECURITY

- **Individual Awareness**
- **Vulnerability Assessment**
- **Education**
- **Specialized Training**



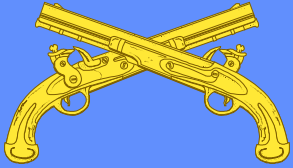


RISK MANAGEMENT/ANALYSIS

**Hey, company commander, Gamble or
Balance ??? Before you answer this
question, reminders follow:**



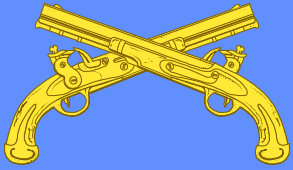
**MPOA - FORCE
PROTECTION**



BOTTOM LINE !!

DO NOT BE THE NEXT COMMANDER
WHO GETS SOLDIERS KILLED
BECAUSE YOU CANNOT BALANCE
FORCE PROTECTION WITH THE
MISSION!!

YES, SOMETIMES IT MEANS YOU MIGHT
HAVE TO SAY **NO !!**



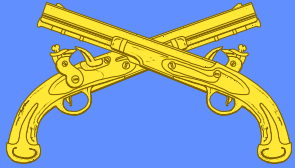
RISK MANAGEMENT/ANALYSIS

KNOWING THAT:

- all military operations involve risk and force protection is never absolute.
- many force protection measures reduce the effectiveness of units performing their primary mission and lower force OPTEMPO.

COMMANDERS MUST:

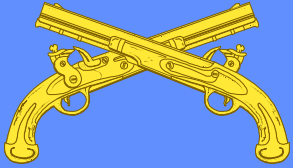
- use commander's guidance and risk analysis to strike a balance between force protection and OPTEMPO.
- ensure all leaders constantly balance force protection w/ mission accomplishment.
- ensure the safety of their soldiers by having the **intestinal fortitude** to "pop" the red star cluster when the balance is OFF!



RISK ANALYSIS PROCESS

- **Physical Security Update 3 is the guide.**
- **Not all assets require the same degree of protection.**
- **Base your unit protection on a realistic assessment of the threat.**
- **Installation commander's designated representative, the unit or activity, and the installation PM or equivalent security officer representative.**
- **Conducted at least every three years.**

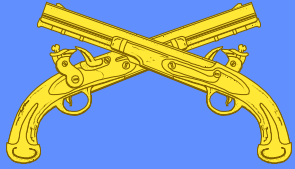




CONDUCTING RISK ANALYSIS

Follow this 6-step process:

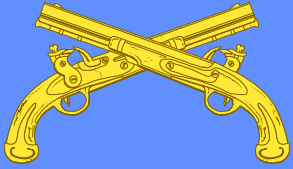
- 1. ID the unit or organization to which the asset belongs and the inspectable area in which the asset is located.**
- 2. Id the asset for which the analysis is being performed.**
- 3. Determine asset value.**
- 4. Determine likelihood of aggression.**
- 5. Determine the risk levels for assets.**
- 6. Refer to AR 190-11 or DA PAM 190-51 as appropriate using the risk levels to determine required protective measures.**



VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT PROCESS

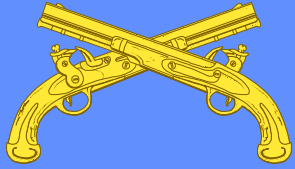
QUANTIFICATION FACTORS

ASSESSING VULNERABILITY

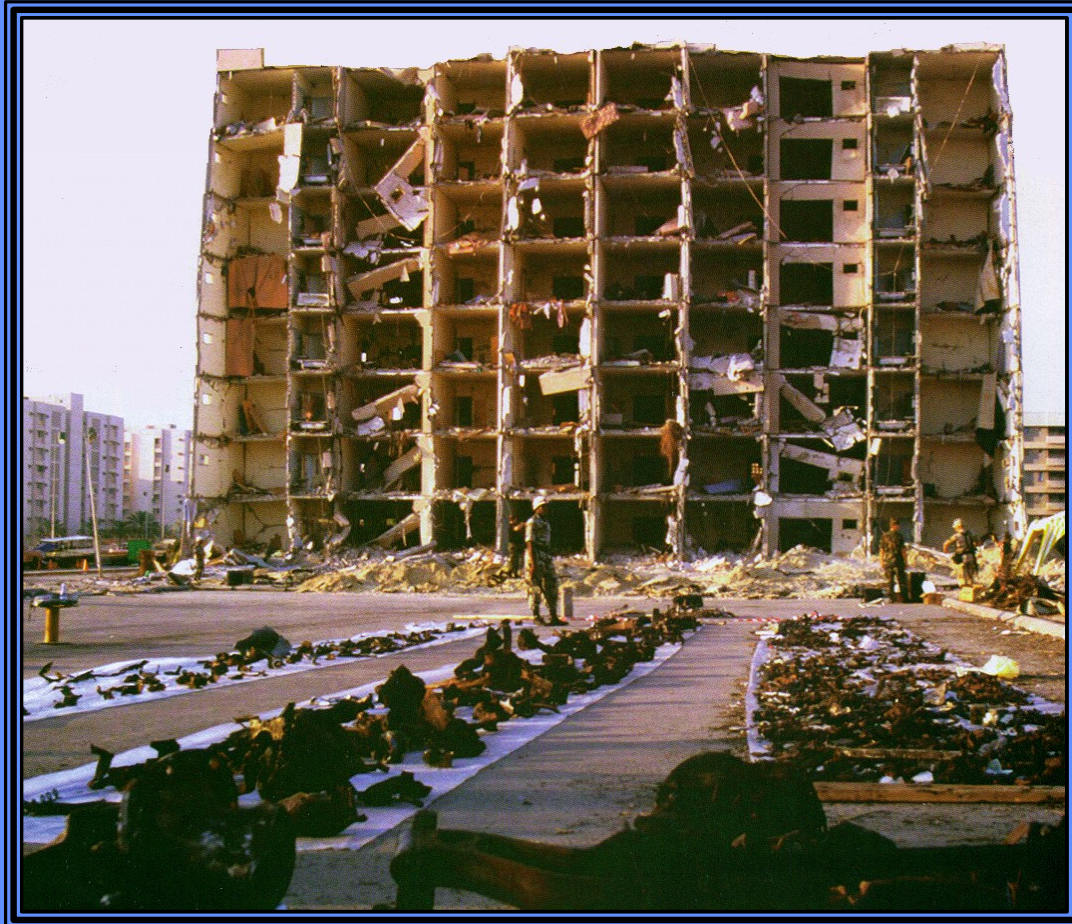


LESSONS LEARNED

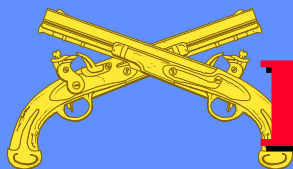
- **Khobar Towers**
- **Downing Task Force Report**



LESSONS LEARNED

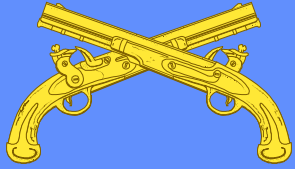


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LESSONS LEARNED

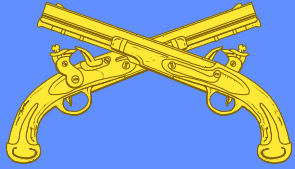




OTHER LESSONS LEARNED

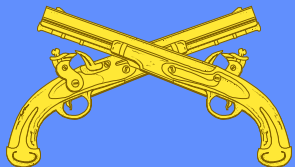


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PROTECTION



PERSONAL AWARENESS

- **Look for Things Out of Place**
- **Reinforce Awareness**
- **Tactical Versus Administrative Posture**
- **Access to Information**
- **Security Measures**
- **Response Force**
- **Rules of Engagement**



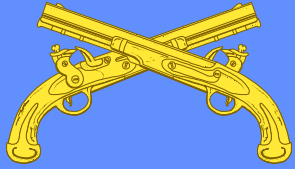
PATROLS

OVERT



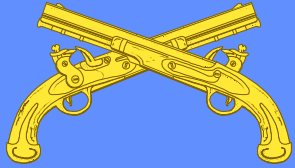
**COVER
T**

MPOA - FORCE
PROTECTION



MINE WARFARE OPERATIONS

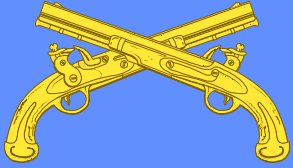
- **Operation Restore Hope**
- **Training**
- **Mine Clearing**
- **Humint**



CHECKPOINTS

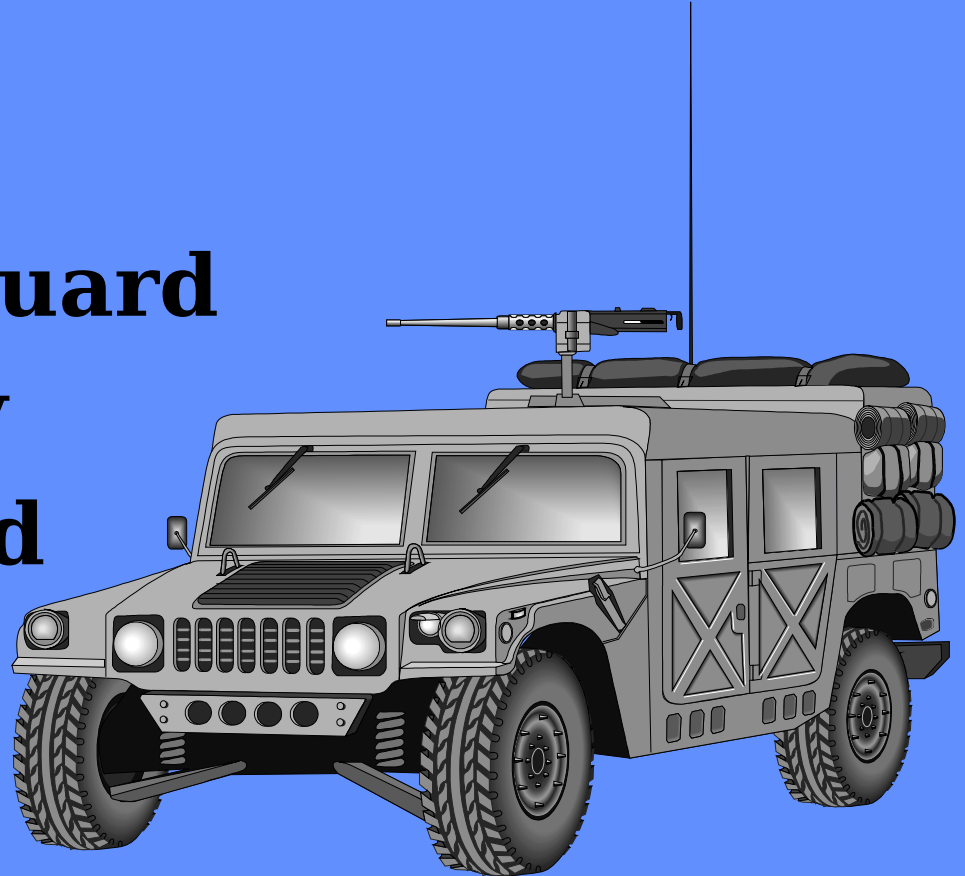
- **Operation Provide Comfort**
- **Be Imaginative**
- **Minimum Number Soldiers**
- **Reinforcement and Counterattack Plan**
- **Situational Exercises**

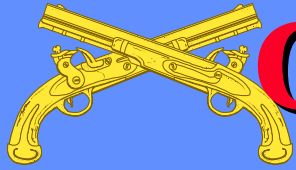




CONVOY

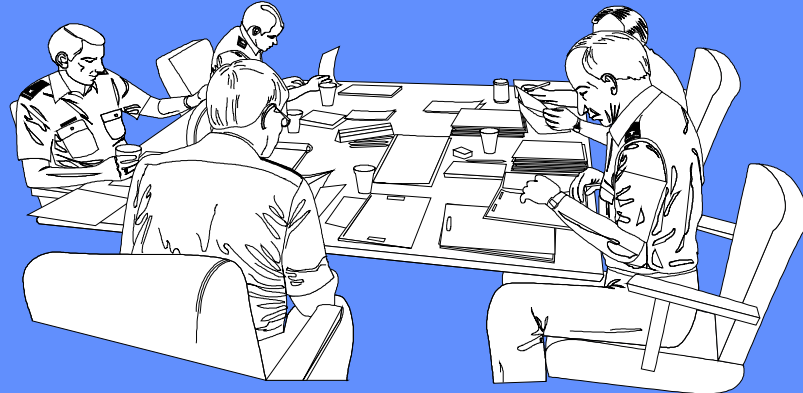
- **Escort**
- **Advance Guard**
- **Main Body**
- **Rear Guard**

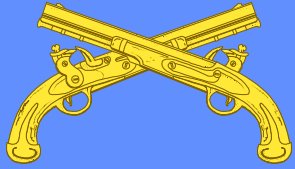




CONVOY DEBRIEFINGS

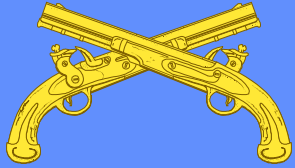
- **Convoy Checklist**
- **Salute Report**
- **Incident Reporting**





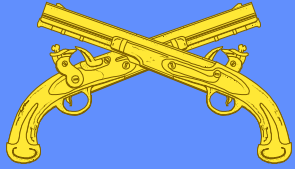
UNDERGROUND SEWER SYSTEM

- **Circumvention of Checkpoints**
- **Emplace Obstructions**
- **Maintain 24 - Hour Watch**
- **Conduct Reconnaissance and Surveillance**



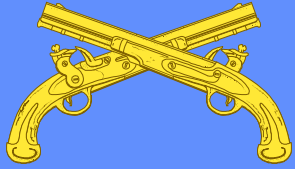
OPERATION JOINT ENDEAVOR

- **Staff Involvement**
- **Vulnerability During Movement**
- **Survivability Structures**
- **Alerts**
- **Protective Equipment**
- **Bunkers**
- **Alarms**
- **Briefings**



BRANCH PERSPECTIVE

- **Role of Branch in Force Protection**
- **How Does Role Differ/Support Other Branches**
- **What Expertise Can the Branch Provide the Commander**



SUMMARY

- **U.S. Army Policy on Terrorism**
- **Viewed Video Tape**
- **Four Imperatives of Force Protection**
- **Risk Analysis**
- **Lessons Learned**
- **Branch Perspective**